### IN SENATE.

Besides the presentation of a great number of me morials and petitions, the following reports from committees were made: By Mr. MILLER, from the Committee for the District of

bia: A bill to provide for a free bridge over the Eastern oranch of the Potomac river.

By Mr. BATES, from the Committee on Pensions : Ar

unfavorable report on the petition of certain citizens of Penn-sylvania for pensions to survivors of Indian wars. Also, an unfavorable report on the petition of Jacob Fowler.

Also, an unfavorable report on the petition of Mary Carleton

Also, an unfavorable report on the petition of Mary Carleton.
By Mr. HUNTINGTON, from the Committee on Comerce: With amendments, the bill allowing drawbacks on
oreign merchandise imported in original puckages.
Mr. BERRIEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made
a unfavorable report on the case of Joseph Ramsey. The comittee, on motion, were discharged, and the papers referred to
the Committee of Claims.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Committee on Military Afairs: The bill for the formation of a common of sames and

Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Committee on Military Affairs: The bill for the formation of a company of sappers and miners, without amendment, and recommending its passage.

Mr. ASHLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs:
An adverse report in the case of Capt. John Stockton, which was afterwards recommitted, on motion of Mr. WOOD-BRIDGE, to the same committee.

By Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:
Unfavorable reports in the cases of Frances Pottinger and E.

Mr. Cloud.

On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, the Committee on Mi-

be case of W. D. Clagett.

By Mr. MERRICK, from the Committee on the Post Office

and Post Roads: The bill to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, with By Mr. EVANS, from the Com

le report in the case of James G. King and others, for demption of Treasury notes. committee : An adverse report on the from the same co

Mr. MERRICK: Without amendment, the joint reso-authorizing the Postmaster General of the United States tract with certain railroad companies without advertising By Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on Finance : A bil

or the relief of the State of Michigan and certain railroad f evidences of public debt.

By Mr. BREESE, from the Committee on Roads and Ca

By Mr. CHOATE, from the Committee on the Library on acverse report in relation to Elliot's Debates.

By Mr. TAPPAN, from the Joint Committee on the Library on acverse report in relation to Elliot's Debates. bray: The bill to establish the Smithsonian Institute; which, or motion of Mr. T., was made the order of the day for the rext day of the meeting of the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED. The following bills were severally read twice and referred:

By Mr. MILLER, from the Committee for the District of
Columbia: A bill to incorporate the Orphan Asylum and Female Free School in the city of Alexandria.

Also, a bill for the relief of John Woolley. By Mr. JOHNSON: A bill supplementary to an act to rize the Secretary of the Treasury to liquidate certain

tims therein mentioned.

By Mr. BAYARD: A bill authorizing the appointment of it surgeons and assistant pursers in the navy of the

By Mr. TAPPAN: A joint resolution providing for the stribution of the book on the Exploring Expedition.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill entitled an act to provide or appeals in certain cases of bankruptcy.

By Mr. WOODBURY: A bill for the relief of David

Mr. HAYWOOD: A bill to provide for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and to restore the ancient limi

Mr. H., previous to presenting this bill, of which he gave notice some days back, addressed the Senate at great length in explanation and advocacy of its provisions. He was briefly replied to by Mr. MOREHEAD. The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Rela ons, and ordered to be printed.

### BILLS PASSED

The bill for the relief of Miles King was read a third tin and passed.

The bill to provide for the renewal and extension of nav ensions to the widows of certain officers, seamen, and ma nes in the navy was ordered to be engressed. The following bills were read a third time and passed:

A bill for the relief of the heirs of William Fischer.

bill for the relief of Asa Andrews. bill for the relief William Elliott.

bill giving the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of Virginia to amend the act to incorporate the Che cake and Ohio Canal Company.

The bill to provide for a uniform time of holding the election for President and Vice President was taken up, and, after a slight amendment, ordered to be engrossed, and afterwards

# PENSIONS.

The bill for renewing certain pensions originally granted fo five years, for five additional years, coming up for considera-

Mr. CHOATE moved certain amendments thereto; modifications of which amendments were proposed by Mr. BAY

ARD and accepted by the mover.

Mr. HENDERSON opposed the bill, because he consider ed it unfair, unjust, and partial in its application and in its distribution of public funds. Undoubtedly it was our bounden duty to extend relief and assistance to all who have lost their health, their strength or their limbs in the marking and the strength or their limbs in the marking are strength. health, their strength, or their limbs in the public service; but how often has the maimed, the aged, and worn-out soldier applied for the assistance and support which he has not received. We legislate for whole classes almost without discrimination. We are not at war, nor did he know that there was a prospect of war; but we yield to every application for relief as if we were in the midst of it. He was opposed to any partial dispensation of the nation's charity. He demanded the yeas and nays

OREGON. Mr. ALLEN inquired whether any communication had been received from the President of the United States relating

upon the third reading. The bill was then passed: Yeas 31,

to the pending negotiations between this country and Great Britain in respect to Oregon, in reply to the call for informa-tion which he had moved some weeks back?

Mr. ARCHER said that he could give the reply to the in-Mr. ARCHER said that he could give the reply to the inquiry of the gentleman from Ohio, that no communication on the subject had been received; and he would add, to save the gentleman from further solicitude, that the result of the negotiation which had been in progress between the English Plenipotentiary here and the Department of State, might be expected to be laid before the Senate in the course of a few days, so as to give time, before the expiration of the session of Congress, for any ac tion which Congress might deem requisite or expedient in relation to the controversy which had been depending.

# ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Tennessee, rese and said that he desired to offer to the consideration of the Senate a resolution on the subject of the annexation of Texas; and before doing so he desired further to remark that in taking the step he was about to adopt to there to remark that in taking the step ne was about to adopt he had not previously taken counsel, or conversed with any gentleman on the floor of the Senate. He had studiously avoided all such interviews, not out of disrespect to the views and wishes of the honorable gentlemen with whom it was his pride to act on most occasions, nor with any sinister intent of embarrassing the great question to which he was about to di-

But he had a duty, he said, to perform-a double duty ; duty to himself and a duty to that portion of the people of the Union whose commission he bere: and having deliberately made up his mind, he purposely avoided discussion, as he knew it must result in no change of conviction on his part. As to himself, individually, he did not wish or intend to repress any longer an open and candid acknowledgment of the anxieties he had always felt on this important subject. These anxieties (said Mr. F.) had their birth with the first intimation of the late unwise and premature agitation of that subject by the American Government. Time and events, instead of oothing, had increased and aggravated the cares he was then

ness was not very often broken in that assembly.

On the subject of annexation (said Mr. F.) he had opinions which were not unknown to his constituents and the pub-

ed the union of the two republics, on just and proper princi-ples alone, as he hoped and believed. At the same time, he did not wish or intend to conceal the sympathies that mingled with and no doubt fortified and encouraged his opinions. Texas, he said, if he had been rightly informed, was indebted Texas, he said, if he had been rightly informed, was indeed to his own noble, gallant, and generous State for a large ption of her population. He thought, indeed, he would rexaggerate if he should state that portion at one-tenth of hepeople, including the descendants of her early settlers. I professed to have a heart, he said, and he hoped it would in the said. ways be filled with enough of human benevolence to enal him to think kindly of those who had once been his frien and neighbors. These sentiments, however, he said, had n governed or controlled his decision. They did not do so now

and neighbors. These sentiments, nower, he sain, had no governed or controlled his decision. They did not do so now, if he happily understood his own convictions; nor should they induce him, now or hereafter, to consent to any act, in the de fail or the final consummation of this great business, that hi best judgment did not honestly approve. Whilst, therefore, he was in favor of annexation, he should not hesitate to avow that he did not then see how he could give his support and consent to the measure, unless the principles and conditions asserted in the proposition he was about to submit were incorporated as fundamental articles in the act of association. Sir (said Mr. F.) I wish to be distinctly understood. These stip ulations must be in that instrument—fixed in their character, imperative hereafter upon Congress and the whole country, and forever inviolate and inflexible.

So much (continued Mr. F.) for the substance of things

and torever inviolate and inflexible.

So much (continued Mr. F.) for the substance of things for he did not intend then to discuss the reasons that influenced his judgment and decision. If this should become necessary, another day and another occasion would better suit the task.

the task.

In regard to the form of the act, or, as the lawyers would call it, the "quo modo" of annexation, Mr. F. said he was by no means determined. In fact, he entertained great doubts and he wished to be explicitly understood that he did not in and he wished to be explicitly understood that he did not in-tend to commit himself to the particular form he was then about to submit to the Senate. In other words, the paper he held in his hand contained the terms, but should not bind him to the forms of annexation; and he hoped that the discordant opinions of other honorable gentlemen—wiser than he pretend-ed to be, and more practised in such great affairs—would ex-cuse his researt indecision. There was however, (said Mecuse his present indecision. There was, however, (said Mr. F.) on this branch of his subject, one thing he desired to state, and from which he hoped never to deviate. He was, he repeated, a friend to annexation, but he was resolved never is give the policy his support, either by resolution, by law, or by treaty, unless the form in which it was presented to his found its sanction on the broad face of the Constitution, an

among the precedents which the fathers of the Republic ha left behind them.

In some one of these forms, he said, if they could happil agree, he had no doubt they could find a path to travel on and there he was prepared to walk, if he could be accompanie by the principles he should now submit.

Mr. FOSTER then submitted the following joint resolut which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs :

which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas may be crected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in Convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit:

1. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments, and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

2. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to

2. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes, and springs, and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armsments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due or owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas, and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United

3. New States of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may be eafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A great variety of memorials and petitions were presented and the following reports from committees made: Mr. VANCE, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred Senate bill for the relief of William Rich, report ed the same with a recommendation that the bill do not pass

Also, adverse reports upon the petition of Richa Door and Martha Foot; which reports were laid on the table. Mr. THOMASSON, from the same committee, made ad on the table.

Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS, from the Committee on Publi Lands, reported a bill to change the boundary of the Red river land district, in the State of Arkansas.

Mr. D. moved the engressment, at this time, of the bill. The reading was called for; and it was read by the Clerk. The bill was then read a third time and passed. Mr. BOYD, from the same committee, reported a bill au-thorizing the President of the United States to issue patents or land sold in the town of Mineral Point, in the Territory

Wisconsin; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House, made the order of the day for to-morrow, and On his motion, the committee were discharged from the cor sideration of the petition of certain citizens of Illinois in re-ference to their school lands; and it was laid on the table.

Mr. SUMMERS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, re ported a bill for the relief of the sureties of William Este late paymaster of the 4th regiment of Virginia troops, stationed at Norfolk during the late war; read twice and referred to the

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Invalid Pension reported a bill for the relief of the widow Hannah Duboise and after being read the second time, Mr. R. said this was th same bill, verbatim, which had been reported the last session and subsequently passed this House unanimously. But i being late in the session, (in June,) it was not reached in th Senate; he therefore asked the unanimous consent of the House to have it read the third time, and that the bill be en-

This bill, however, contained an appropriation. It was necessary that it should go to the Cor ecessary that it should go to the Committee of the Whole Iouse. It was accordingly so committed.

Mr. VANCE, from the Committee of Claims, by leave,

Mr. VANCE, from the Committee of Claims, by leave, reported a bill for the relief of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company; which received its first and second reading, and was committed to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McCLERNAND, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to which had been referred some time since the bill granting an additional quantity of land to the State of Illinois, to aid in the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, was permitted, by unanimous consent, to report the same back to the House, the committee having decided favorably thereon.

The bill was then committed to the Committee of the on the state of the Union. Mr. McCLERNAND also moved that five thousand copies extra of the bill be printed, (the usual number having bee

This motion, under the rule, goes over one day for consid Mr. HARALSON asked leave to present a petition from

members of the bar in Georgia, the object of which was no understood at the Reporter's desk. It was objected to.

Mr. HARALSON moved to suspend the rules to enable

him to present the petition; and the question being put, the rules were not suspended.

Mr. JOS. R. INGERSOLI, asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the naturalization laws; and this motion not being in order at the time, it was objected to, and the bill was no

#### introduced. ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAYS. Mr. HOLMES, from the Committee on Commerce, repor

soothing, had increased and aggravated the cares he was then confessing, and he doubted not but that many who heard him would take to their own bosoms similar sympathies.

The subject of annexation (continued Mr. F.) presented to the decision of Congress a great matter. Its gravity and importance could not be mistaken by any reflecting mind. In his faithful opinion it involved the harmony of the nation, if not its foreign peace; and unless it should be fortunately adjusted—if adjusted at all—it would, in all probability, in some consequences, not very remote, lead to a dissolution of the Union. In this painful light he had always contemplated the measure, and he saw nothing in the tone or temper of the public mind to mitigate or remove his apprehensions. He could not, therefore, in the situation which he occupied, any longer observe that silence which most comported with his feelings and his disposition, and which the Senate would bear him witness was not very often broken in that assembly.

Mr. H. said, as this bill authorized the importation, free of duty, of pipes at bill to authorize the importation, free of duty, of pipes at bill to authorize the importation, free of duty, of pipes at bill to authorize the importation, free of duty, of pipes at bill to authorize the importation, free of duty, of pipes at bill to authorize the importation, free of duty, of pipes at bill to authorize the importation, free of duty, of pipes at bill to authorize the importation, free of duty, of pipes at bill to authorize the importation, free of duty, of pipes at bill to authorize the introduction of iron without coming in conflict with any iron interest, he begged the House would at once put it on its passage. It so happened that the tree was now an experiment being made in England of what was called the atmospheric railways.

Mr. H. Said, as this bill authorized the importation of iron without coming in conflict with any iron interest, he begged that the tree was now an experiment being machinery to exist was now an experim cd a bill to authorize the importation, free of duty, of piper and machinery to test the utility of atmospheric railways. Mr. H. said, as this bill authorized the importation of iron gentlemen that the Committee on Commerce (composed pretty much of iron men) unanimously recommended to allow the importation, free of duty, of the railroad pipes and machinery ions which were not unknown to his constituents and the public; they had been freely, openly, and repeatedly expressed, here and elsewhere; and with some variations, not intended now to be adverted to, they remained unchanged. He favor
for our benefit, but for the benefit of the whole Union—with

The bill was read by the Clerk.

Mr. PRESTON KING moved to refer the bill to the Connittee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BIDLACK said he would detain the House but a manner. Mr. BIDLACK said he would detain the House but a mo-nent. As the gentleman who had presented this bill had nade a particular reference to iron men— Mr. HOLMES begged pardon. He did not mean that the

Mr. HOLMES begged pardon. He did not mean that the gentlemen was a cast-tron man, [laughter;] but he referred to the gentlemen representing iron interests.

Mr. BIDLACK resuming, said he, as one of those who represented iron interests, had no disposition to discourage this experiment, if there was nothing more in the bill than represented by the gentleman; but he thought, as far as he could judge from its reading, that a fair construction of the terms of the bill would allow the company to introduce, duty free, not only the pipes, &c. necessary for one mile, but all the machinery necessary on the whole road.

Mr. KING was understood to say he did not regard this bill as so important in itself; but he objected to repealing the triff in detail. He thought the bill had better go to a committee.

Mr. BIDLACK called for the reading of the bill agan; which was read.

The question was taken, and the bill was referred to the

committee of the Whole on the state of the Union-by year 82, noes not counted. RAILROAD CONTRACTS FOR TRANSPORTATION

Mr. GRINNELL, from the Committee on the Post Ofice and Post Roads, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Post-master General of the United States to contract with railbad companies in certain cases, without advertising for proposals herefor.

Mr. G., remarking that the resolution was the passed the House at the last session, moved that read a third time and passed.

After a momentary conversation between Messi JOHNSON and GRINNELL— The resolution was read a third time and passed.

FORTIFICATIONS. FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. CLINCH, from the Committee on Military Affars, reported a bill making appropriations for certain defenive works of the United States for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st July, 1845, and ending 30th June, 1846; real twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriations for the commencement of defensive works at or near the mouth of the Genesee river for the fiscal year com-mencing on the 1st July, 1845, and ending on the 30tl June, 1846; read twice, and referred to the Whole on the state of the Union.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE NAVY. Mr. PARMENTER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution concerning the relative rank of certain officers in the Navy: and moved that if be now ut on its passage.

Mr. C. JOHNSON moved to amend it by adding a pr

viso, that such increased rank shall not be accompanied to creased pay; which amendment being agreed to— The resolution was read the third time and passed

### PUNISHMENT IN THE NAVY.

Mr. PARMENTER, from the Committee on Daval fairs, submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to report to the House what substitute, if any, might be made for corporal punishment in the Navy, without en-dangering the discipline of the service. Agreed to.

NAVY CONTRACTORS. Mr. ATKINSON, from the same committee, reporter without amendment the bill from the Senate entitled "All act to afford relief to certain contractors of the Government; and the same was referred to the Committee of the Whole or

Mr. A. A. CHAPMAN, from the Committee of El ubmitted a resolution, as follows:

submitted a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to pay William L. Goggin per diem and mileage as a member of this House from the 4th December, 1843, to the 17th February, 1844, inclusive.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the same committee, explained why this resolution had been reported. Mr. Goggin came here to contest the seat of Mr. Gilmer, and he presented the evidence on which his claim was based. He presented the record obtained from the inspectors of elections in every portion of the

tained from the inspectors of elections in every portion of the district, and that evidence showed that Mr. Goggin was elected. But, on examining that evidence here, it was found that one of the officers of election had made a mistake, and conone of the officers of election had made a mistake, and con-sequently Mr. Goggin's claim was reported against. Now the question was, was Mr. Goggin justified in coming here to contest the seat of Mr. Gilmer? The record of the officer showed that he was; and when such record showed such a state of things, it was the duty of a candidate, both to his constituents and the country, to bring the matter before this House for investigation. The error was the officer's, and not Mr. Goggin's; and hence the committee had reported this re-solution. He concluded by moving the previous question. The SPEAKER announced that the hour had expired for which the rules had been suspended; and therefore further proceedings were deferred.

THE MUSCAT PRESENT. Mr. HAMMETT, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill directing the President of the United States to cause the two horses received as a present by the Consul of the United States at Zanzibar from the Imaum of Muscat, to of February, 1845, and to cause the proceeds of sale to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States. The bill was read three times in succession, passed, and

ent to the Senate for concurrence.

NEW TRUSTEES IN BANKRUPTCY.

On motion of Mr. JOHN P. KENNEDY

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructe
to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to authoriz
the courts having jurisdiction in questions of bankruptey on the
bankrupt act heretofore in existence, to appoint new trustees all cases where such appointments may be rendered necessar
by the death or resignation of the former trustees appointed
virtue of the said bankrupt law, and in cases where the estate
in the hands of such trustees, has not been fully settled.

CUMBERLAND ROAD. Mr. CALEB B. SMITH asked leave to submit.

ime, the following resolution: time, the following resolution:

Revolved, That the bill No. 10, making an appropriation of the continuation of the Cumberland Road, in the States of Oli Indiana, and Illinois, be made the special order of the day of Monday, the 20th day of January instant, and that on said de the House will proceed to consider the same in Committee the Whole on the state of the Union, to which the same in

een heretofore referred. Not being in the order of business, the introduction of

Mr. SMITH moved to suspend the rules. And the question to suspend was decided in the negative by yeas and nays, as follows, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative:

tion to suspend was decided in the negative by yeas and nays, as follows, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Baker, Bowlin, Brengle, Brinkerhoff, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, Carroll, Cranston, Garrett Davis, John W. Davis, Dellet, Dickey, Duncan, Florence, Grinnell, Grider, Edward S. Hamlin, Hardin, Henley, Hoge, Hudson, Jas. B. Hunt, Irvin, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, Andrew Kennedy, D. P. King, McDowell, McIlvaine, Matthews, Moseley, Nes, Owen, Paterson, Pollock, Elisha R. Potter, C. M. Reed, Rockwell, Rodney, Schenck, Seversance, Thomas Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Robert Smith, Steenrod, A. P. Stone, Thomasson, Tibbatts, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Weller, Wentworth, Wethered, John White, Winthrop, Wm. Weight, Jos. A. Wright—69.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Arrington, Atkinson, Barringer, Belsec, Beuton, Bidlack, Blackwell, Bower, Brodhead, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Burt, Catlin, Reuben Chapman, Chappell, Clingman, Clinton, Collamer, Cullom, Dana, Daniel, Kichard D. Davis, Deberry, Dillingham, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Ellis, Elmer, Farlee, Foster, French, Byram Green, Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, Hammett, Haralson, Harper, Hays, Herrick, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hughes, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Preston King, Labranche, Lucas, Maelay, McClelland, McConnell, Marsh, Isaac E. Morse, Newton, Norris, Parmenter, Preston, Purdy, Rathbum, David S. Reid, Reding, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Robinson, Russell, St. John, Senter, Thomas H. Seynour, David L. Seymour, Simons, Spence, Stetson, John Stewart, Summers, Sykes, Taylor, Thompson, Whenton, Benj. White, Williams, Woodward—85.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT. Mr. DUNCAN asked the House to take up for consition the amendment of the Senate to the bill to establish a uniform time for holding the election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States in all the States of the

No objection being interposed, the amendment was taken up, read, and agreed to. The amendment merely proposed to insert the word Nosember in the bill, which, in the hurry of business, was omitted to be done before it went to the nate, having gone there in blank.

This bill has now finally passed both Houses, and only rants the approbation of the President to become a law of the SURVEYS OF EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Mr. GRINNELL submitted the following resolution, which Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to report to this House the best mode of publishing and disposing of maps and charts of the surveys made by the late Exploring Expedition; and, also, for placing the plates on which said surveys have been engraved (under the direction of the Joint Library Committee) under the care of the Secretary of the

TEXAS-ITS DEBT, RESOURCES, &c. Mr. PRATT, by common consent, submitted the followselution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to co he able to procure, of the whole amount of the debt of Texas; the amount for which bond or serip has been issued, and the present market value of such serip or bonds in Texas, in the United States, and in Europe; the amount, in value, of the exwitchin the District of Columbia, or in any of the States; and

ports from and the imports into Texas for the years 1843 and 1844, with the amount of the revenue accruing and collected for the same years, with the expenditures for the same time. Also, the present population of Texas, distinguishing, in number, between free and slaves. Also, the quantity, in acres, of land which it is supposed is covered by raind grants from the present and former Governments of that country, and the estimated quantity, in acres, of good and arable land, suitable for cultivation, which yet remains ungranted, within the undisputed and acknowledged limits of the Texas, as the same existed prior to the year 1854.

ADMISSION OF TEXAS

Mr. MILTON BROWN asked to be permitted to intr

duce a joint resolution for the admission of Texas; which resolution is in precisely the same words as that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Fostrar, of Tennessee, which is inserted at length in the proceedings of that body.

To the introduction of this resolution at this time Mr.

BRINKERHOFF objected.

Mr. MILTON BROWN then moved to suspend the rules o as to afford him an opportunity to introduc the motion to suspend was agreed to.

The resolution was then introduced, was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BURKE asked leave to introduce a bill to provide the admission of the Republic of Texas as a State Union of these States.

Union of these States.

Not being in the regular-order of business under the House, the introduction of the bill was objec various quarters of the House.

Mr. BURKE moved to suspend the rules, so a him an opportunity to introduce his bill.

The reading of the bill was called for; and it we the Clerk, and is as follows:

the Clerk, and is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. That the Congress doth consent that the territory known as the Republic of Texas, and rightfully belonging to the same, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic in such mode as the duly constituted authorities thereof may prescribe, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Same O. Theath. Comments.

Sec. 2. That the Constitution of the State of Texas,

be laid before Congress for its final action on or before the first January, 1846.

See. 3. That the aforesaid territory may be divided into new States not exceeding five is sumber, and, having a sufficient population, may be admitted into the Union under the terms and provisions of the Federal Constitution: Provided, That such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of such State asking admission may desire.

Sec. 4. That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to

Sec. 4. That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to adjust and settle all questions relating to the boundaries of said territory which may arise with other Governments.

Sec. 5. That said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes, and springs; and also all public edifices, except her capitol, courthouses, jails, and other buildings, adapted to State and county purposes; and all fortifications, barracks, ports, and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, accountements, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind, which may belong or be due to said Republic; and shall also retain all the public lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of the said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, may be disposed of as said State shall direct: Provided, That in no event shall said debts and liabilities be assumed by or become a charge upon the Government of the vided. That in he event shall said debts and habilities be as-sumed by or become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

See, 6. That all questions, claims, and disputes in regard to land titles arising within the territorial limits of Texas, shall be adjusted, settled, and decided by the courts and authorities of

aid State, subject to the constitutional jurisdiction of the ourts of the United States.

Sec. 7. That the State of Texas, when admitted into the

Sec. 7. That the State of Texas, when authitude his deportionment, to two representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 8. That the aforegoing conditions and guaranties, when accepted by the constituted authorities of Texas, shall be the fundamental basis of union between said Republic and the

The question on the suspension of the rules was taken by reas and nays, and resulted as follows: Yeas 106, nays 32. So the rules were suspended, and— Mr. BURKE introduced his bill to provide for the admission

of the Republic of Texas as a State into the Union of these States; which received its first and second reading, and was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. ssion of this measure has consumed

n the House, the speakers being as follows : On Saturday, Mr. KENNEDY, of Marylar pposition to the measure, and was succeeded by— Mr. MORSE, of Louisiana, in favor of it. On Monday, Mr. TIBBATTS made a constituti ment in favor of the power of Congress to admit new States, whether foreign or from our own territory. He quoted largely from Judge Story and from historical documents touching the

history of Texus.

Mr. BRINKERHOFF delivered a speech of great force ar effect on the measure of annexation in its aspect as a Southern question, and its bearing on the relative advantage of the free and the slave States likely to flow from it if effected, insisting occupation by slaveholding and non-slaveholding settlers. He protested against the admission of Texas without such a dividing line previously established and secured.

Mr. CHAPPELL next obtained the floor and occupied his

hour in a reply to Mr. BRINKERHOFF, contending that this was not a sectional but a national question, and defending the South from the charge of selfishness in the ardor with which they argued its adoption.

On Tuesday, Mr. HOLMES addressed the committee

n favor of the measure of annexation in a speech, in which he pointed out its advantages to the commerce of the North and Northeastern States as well as to the South and West. He was followed by Mr. BROWN, of Indiana, who spoke ery earnestly on the same side of the question.

Mr. GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, next obtained the

floor, and went into a constitutional argument against the power of Congress to annex.
On Wednesday, Mr. BOWLIN made an earnest speech i behalf of annexation, and in reply to various objections which

arnestness on the other side.

The committee was then addressed by Mr. SEVERANCE,

who followed in an argument against the resolution.

[Thursday was principally occupied in a debate on the Exploring Expedition, and Friday on the defalcation of Mr. McNulty, the Clerk.] DUELLING.

Mr. PRESTON KING rose to a question of privilege. He said he found in one of the official papers of Congress, the National Intelligencer, published by the printers to the Senate,

"The newspaper correspondence from this city having led the public to anticipate a hostile meeting between Mr. Clinaman and Mr. Yancer, of the House of Representatives, we think it proper to mention that such a meeting is understood to have taken place between those gentlemen on Monday last, a few miles from this city; when, after exchanging one fire, fortunately, without injury to either party, the difficulty was honorably adjusted, through the intervention of friends, and the parties reconciled."

Mr. Krxo said: I regard the fact of a duel sufficiently pro-bable to justify the inquiry which I propose. I offer the fol-lowing resolutions, because I consider this a proper occasion for the action of this House upon the practice of duelling. There

the action of this House upon the practice of duelling. There is now no excitement, no cause for excitement on this subject. What, by those who have experience in these matters, may be regarded as a mere complimentary affair has occurred, if any thing has occurred.

This, in my judgment, is a proper time when the sense and judgment of this House should be pronounced upon such occurrences. If these complimentary affairs are permitted, they will go on until at length some person may be seriously hurt, perhaps killed. Then there would be excitement and a great ado. Now that there is no cause to disturb the quiet judgment ado. Now that there is no cause to disturb the quiet judgment of the House, I offer these resolutions:

of the House, I offer these resolutions:

Resolved. That a select committee be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to this House whether any, and, if any, what members of this House have been engaged in fighting a duel on account of words spoken in debate on this floor, and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Resolved. That if it shall appear to the said committee that any members of this House have been engaged in fighting a duel on account of words spoken in debate on this floor, then the said committee are instructed for report the facts, with a resolution to expel from this House any member or members guilty of such crime.

expel from this House may more erime.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to amend the resolutions by striking out that part which enjoined upon the select committee the duty of reporting a resolution of expulsion. He desired from the committee nothing but a statement of the facts in the case; and he shought that the honorable mover of the resolutions could not but see the propriety of so modifying his resolutions. Should they stand in their present form the committee would be compelled to report the punishment of all the parties concerned. Mr. H. could easily suppose a case of this kind, in which the parties were entirely innocent; but, granting it to be otherwise, and that all were guilty, then the punishment to be provided by the committee would be the same upon all, however much they might differ in the degrees of their guilt.

Mr. D. offered the following as a substitute; on which he demanded the previous question:

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Mr. D. offered the following as a substitute; on which he exame; and the Exploring Expedition, with reference to the best mode of disposing of the maps, charts, plates, and other materials belonging to the United States, connected with the late Exploring Expedition, with reference to the publication of such works upon the subject as may be the cheapest and best for the country; and that said committe inquire further whether any private use has been made or grant for the exame the explor

These resolutions gave rise to a long debate, which consumed most of the day, and in which Messrs. RAYNER, PAYNE, HAMLIN, CAUSIN, and McDOWELL took The result was, that they were eventually laid on the

BOUNDARIES OF TEXAS.

BOUNDARIES OF TEXAS.

Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS moved that the rules prescribing the order of business be suspended to afford him an opportunity of moving the sdoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States he requested to cause to be communicated to this House any information possessed by this Government of the metes and bounds or latitude and longitude of the territory of the Republic of Texas, within which the authority and jurisdiction of the said Republic is recognised by the inhabitants dwelling within the said latitude and longitude; and, also, copies of all the existing treaties of the Republic of Texas with Powers other than the United States.

The question to suspend the rule Mr. ADAMS then moved his resolu

MAPS, &c. OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION. Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, moved to consider the rote of yesterday, by which the House adopted the following resolution submitted by Mr. GRINNELL:

resolution submitted by Mr. GRINNELL:

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce be directed to report to this House the best mode of publishing and disposin of maps and charts of the surveys made by the late Exploring Expedition; and, also, for placing the plates on which sais surveys have been engraved (under the direction of the Join Library Committee) under the care of the Secretary of the Navy A debate followed, which we cannot now insert, and in the Committee of the Secretary of the Navy A debate followed, which we cannot now insert, and in the Committee of the Secretary of the Navy A debate followed, which we cannot now insert, and in the Committee of the Secretary of the Navy A debate followed, which we cannot now insert, and in the Committee of the Secretary of the Navy A debate followed, which we cannot now insert, and in the Committee of the Secretary of the Navy A debate followed, which we cannot now insert, and it is the committee of the Secretary of the Navy A debate followed, which we cannot now insert, and it is the committee of the Secretary of the Navy A debate followed, which we cannot now insert, and it is the committee of the Secretary of the Navy A debate followed, which we cannot now insert, and it is the committee of the Secretary of the Navy A debate followed.

A debate followed, which we cannot now insert, and is which Messrs. DAVIS, HOLMES, GRINNELL, KENNEDY, of Maryland, WINTHROP, SCHENCK, BURKE, and HALE took part. The debate, being terminated by a resort to the previous question, resulted in a vote of yeas 60, mays 43, and another of yeas 64, mays 57, for the adoption: but no quorum voted, and the House adjourned.

DEFALCATION BY

DEFALCATION IN THE CONTINGENT FUND.

The Journal was read by Mr. FRENCE, (the first assistant Clerk,) Mr. McNouvy, the Clark of the House.

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Accounts, asked leave to make a report. Leave being unanimously given, he presented the following. It had been prepared the day previous, but on the suggestion made to the committee by certain individuals that the whole affair would be settled, they had agreed to delay the report till this morning. Having meantime received no further communication on the subject, they now presented the report to the House:

now presented the report to the House:

The Committee on Accounts, in discharge of the duties imposed on them by one of the standing rules of the House, report:
That their attention having been drawn to the condition of the contingent fund of the House, they gave notice to Mr. McNulty, the Clerk, to whom is entrusted the disbursing of the said fund, to attend the committee, with his account and vouchers, prepared to show how much had been expended, and the balance on hand. The Clerk, although twice notified to appear, required to obey the summons, and the committee were thus left to make such investigation as they were able without him. It appears that, at the time Mr. McNulty was appointed Clerk, there was in the Treasury unexpended, of the contingent fund of the House, \$155,000; \$75,000 more was appropriated for that purpose by the act of last session, and \$2,000 received from the late Clerk, (M. St. Clair Clarke,) making in all the sum of \$232,000. Taking the amount of expenditures as made up in the Clerk's office as correct, (though it is not certain that all the sums therein charged have been paid,) it appears that he had disburised in the year ending December 1, 1844, the sum of \$172,000, which would leave a balance at that time unexpended of \$60,000.

The committee are informed that, by requisitions from the Clerk, the whole arroant of \$430,000 these because the standard of the clerk the whole arroant of \$430,000 these three days.

pended of \$50,000.

The committee are informed that, by requisitions from the Clerk, the whole amount of \$232,000 has been drawn from the Treasury; and, upon inquiry at the Patriotic Bank, where the Clerk, according to law, has kept his deposite of public money, the committee learn that there is a balance to his credit of about \$13,000, which the Cashier has been notified to retain. This sum, deducted from the unexpended balance of \$60,000, leaves a deficiency of \$47,000, which may be still further reduced by the sum of \$2,500, which the committee think will cover all the payments made by the Clerk since the commencement of the session; so that the actual deficiency, as nearly as can be ascertained, amounts to \$44,500, of which \$20,000 is secured by the official bond of the Clerk; but for the balance, of \$24,500, the Government has no security except the personal

can be ascertained, amounts to \$44,500, of which \$20,000 is secured by the official bond of the Clerk; but for the balance, of \$24,500, the Government has no security except the personal responsibility of the Clerk.

In tracing the disposition of these funds, the committee have learned that, at different times since the month of June last, the Clerk has advanced to Dr. E. J. Woodward, a produce dealer in Mount Vernon, Ohio, the sum of \$30,000; \$2,000 was paid to Levi D. Slamm, of New York, and about \$2,750 to Thomas J. Purdy, Cashier of the Savings Institute, Columbus, Ohio. Whether the sums thus transferred were by the Clerk loaned to the individuals named, or embarked in his own speculations, the committee are not able to determine; but it was obviously an improper disposition of the public money, and, unless explained, amounts to embezzlement, as defined in the 2d section of the act of Congress, approved August, 1841.

Such official misconduct, accompanied by a stubborn refusal on his part to make the explanations demanded by a committee of the House, requires that he should be dealt with in a summary manner, as well that the House may vindicate its own character; as for a warning to others that infidelity on the part of a public officer will always be promptly rebuked by the Representatives of the people.

resolutions:

1. Resolved, That Caleb J. McNulty be and he is hereby dismissed from the office of Clerk of this House.

2. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to institute forthwith the necessary legal proceedings to ascertain and secure the balance of the public money due from Caleb J. McNulty as Clerk of the House of Representatives.

3. Resolved, That the President of the United States be directed to see the public money and proceed to the control of the United States be directed to see the public of the United States be directed to see the public of the United States be directed to see the public of the United States be directed to see the public of the United States be directed to see the public of the United States be directed to see the public of the United States be directed to see the public of the United States and the public of the United States be directed to see the public of the United States and the public of the publi

rected to cause criminal prosecutions to be commenced agains Caleb J. McNulty, late Clerk of this House, for an embezzle ment of the public money, and all persons advising or know-ingly and willingly participating in such embezzlement, ac-cording to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved August 13, 1841.

Mr. WELLER presented to the House a letter written three days since by Secor & Co., of New York, to the Clerk, stating the amount of money in their hands subject to his draft. Mr. W. referred to sums deposited by the Clerk elsewhere, and said he made these statements to show that the where, and said he made these statements to show that the Government and the country would not, in any case, lose by this affair a single dollar. Whatever might have been the conduct of the Clerk, no ultimate loss would be sustained.

Mr. C. JOHNSON proposed that before any action was taken on the report of the committee, the Sergeant-at-Arms should be directed to arrest Mr. McNulty and bring him to

Mr. THOMASSON wished to know whether the Clerk

n the negative. Mr. ADAMS and others opposed the arrest as not within the power of the House, and wished the resolution modified so as simply to summon the Clerk before the House, apprize him of the nature of the constitution.

drew it at the request of
Mr. SAUNDERS, who denied the power of the House to
arrest. Let the Clerk be summoned, and when he appeared
the Speaker could take proper steps to have him turned over

to the civil authorities.

Mr. RAYNER warmly opposed the arrest, and denied the power of the House to institute any criminal proceeding unless when its own dignity or the course of the public business ab-solutely required. All the House could do, should the Clerk appear, was to dismiss him from office. He concluded a very tested against the Council and disbanded his police companies, but of this we have no formal information. The Council will

earnest speech by moving the previous question, which was seconded, put, and carried; and it was ordered that the Sergeant-at-Arms make the arrest.

A new discussion now arose on the point whether a warrant was necessary, and how it should be certified; which terminated in ordering a warrant to issue, signed by the Sergeand and effected the street of minated in ordering a warrant to issue, signed by the Speaker and attested by the principal assistant clerk. The Sergeant-at-Arms having retired—

MAPS OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Whereas the Exploring Expedition was undertaken and car-ried out at great sacrifices and expense by this Government, with the view of advancing the cause of science throughout the

through the mediant of he limited number of its history ordered to be published: but therefore,

Resolved. That the sect committee to whom the sample is referred be instructed aquire, and report to this House shelf carliest convenience she are the best terms on which a support the large edition of fe history of the Exploring Expedition, with the atlas, may e obtained for each Congressional district and Territory of the United States, with the view of depositing the same in some abilic library or other literary or sciencific institution in each district and Territory; also, what will be the expense of the ork without the atlas; and, if there is more than one edition, sat the difference, if any, in them, and at how early a day theory may be had.

Mr. BURKE need to lay the resolution and amendment on the table; but is motion did not prevail.

on the table; but a motion did not prevail.

Mr. PATERSC'S amendment was agreed to; and the resolution as amend was adopted by the House.

DEFALCATICI IN THE CONTINGENT FUND.

report from the Camittee on Accounts had been postponed, that subject came of for consideration.

And the questis being on the adoption of the first resolution recommende by the committee, a debate of much carnestness ensued; i which it was contended, on the one hand, that after such asport it was no more than prudent, and a very mild proceeing, to dismiss the defaulting Clerk from office; it was wing he should longer continue to have control of the fund ad possession of the papers. On the other, it was insisted tht, after the House had sent to arrest the Clerk, it would? oppressive to punish him first and then receive his explanation and defence. This was the proceeding attributed by the poet to a court in hell.

The SPEAKR stated to the House that the warrant for the arrest of the Flerk had been executed, and the return was

he arrest of the Flerk had been executed, and the return was

ferror but he decimed sere

had not himself used one dollar of the pubne funds; neither had be loaned one dollar of that fund to any one: nor had he made any other disposition of it which the law did not authomade any other disposition of it which the law did not authorize and justify.

As a reason for not attending the committee, he stated that he had informed the committee that his accounting clerk was absent from the city, who had all the money accounts in his hands; but that he would return in a few days: he had not yet returned, but was looked for by every arrival. He had not used or loaned a dollar of the public money, but had deposited it in different institutions, and some of it with individuals, but on the amplest securities; the best proof of all which would appear as soon as his clerk returned. He thought it a very extraordinary proceeding on the part of the committee that they had not waited for the clerk's return: all had been now made public which could do him the utmost injury, and this without the slightest provocation. All his accounts would be settled with the committee before ten o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. TAYLOR said if such a request had been preferred to the committee they would willingly have waited for the clerk's return; but it was not. Mr. McN. had refused to attend; and they understood that the clerk had returned last night. Hearing nothing from Mr. McN., they had made their report.

Sundry explanations were made by Mr. McNulty to account for his not attending the committee. Their last note he had not received till after the time appointed for his attendance, &c.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved that further receasions he

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved that further pro postponed to to-morrow, at two o'clock, and that in the mean while Mr. McNulty remain in custody.

A long and warm debate arose on this proposition; his further detention was earnestly opposed, and was finally negatived, 99 to 75.

gatived, 99 to 75.

A motion was made by way of amendment that is meanwhile he be suspended from his public duties as Chithe House,

This also met with considerable opposition, and a meanwhile he had been supposed to the supposition of the s was made to strike it out; but after debate that moti

was made to strike it out; but after denate that mount was withdrawn, and the resolution postponing further action on the report till two o'clock to-morrow, (this day,) and in the meanwhile suspending the Clerk from the discharge of his public duties, was carried without a count.

And then the House adjourned.

The New Orleans papers of Monday week armo crival in that city of the Hon. HENRY HUBBARD, the Commissioner recently appointed by the State of Mass acts, in order to test before judicial tribunals the constit ality of those laws of Louisiana which prohibit the entry into that State of free persons of color-such laws bein ed oppressive by Massachusetts in restraining the libs portion of her citizens who are engaged in the nav her vessels.

Judging from the newspapers, Mr. HURBARD's duced him to take his departure the next day, without await ing the action of the Legislature on the subject of his mission. We see no mention in the papers of any personal indignity having been offered him. It is said that, previous to leaving, he addressed a letter to a gentleman of New Orleans declaring his conviction that the mission would be entirely

Loss of the Packet-ship Donesestes, of Boston .-Captain Barrain, of the ship Rochester, just arrived at New York from Liverpool, discovered at sea, on the 15th ultimo, the ship Dorchester, of and bound to Boston from Liverpool, in a most deplorable state, having at fact water in the hold and the sea making a complete travel over her. On the 12th, while lying to in a victor gate, she had been struck by y a heavy sea, which carried away to more of her masts and washed overboard the second mair the expenter. With great difficulty, on a dark and squally night, the remarking officers and crew of the Dorchester, with twenty-hine steerage passengers, amounting in all a farty ax persons, were safely the bar of the House. And after some conversation it was transferred to the Rochester, and thus relieved from their agreed to postpone acting on the committee's report for one perilous situation. perilous situation

AFFAIR OF HONOR .- A hostile meeting was had between had made the usual purchases of stationery for the use of the House this season, as the law directed?

Mr. Thomas Butler King and Mr. Charles Spaining, on Monday, the 6th instant, at Amelia Island. Weapons, Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Accounts, replied pistols-distance, ten paces. Two shots were passed without The question recurring on the adoption of Mr. Jonnson's effect, when, on the intervention of friends, the affair was roposition for the arrest of Mr. McNulty, a protracted de-The difficulty originated from some circumstances conr simply to summon the Clerk before the House, apprize him of the nature of the committee's report in regard to him, and give him an opportunity to explain, if he could, and defend himself from the accusations implied in the report. Mr. Adams urged this warmly on the grounds of justice to an accused man. It was opposed by Messrs. HOUSTON, CHAPPELL, and CAVE JOHNSON, who contended for the power of the House to arrest any one of its officers on the basis of such a report.

Mr. JOHNSON moved the previous question, but withdrew it at the request of

Owing to inclement weather and inconvenience, the Cherc kee Council before the Commissioners has again changed its location, and adjourned to Fort Gibson, where are comfort able quarters. It is very respectably attended, and the investigation of the Commissioners goes on quietly. Eight hundred and seventy-three old settlers and treaty men have enroll-ed themselves, and the number will steadily increase to up-wards of a thousand. Report says that John Ross has pro-

probably sit and the investigation continue until March. No open violence or difficulty has as yet occurred.—Intelligencer. Mr. CAMERON, (Whig.) who contested the sent of Mr. VAN BUREN, (Loco,) from Bath county, has been declared by the Legislature of VIRGINIA entitled to the seat, and has accordingly entered upon the discharge of his duties.

MAPS OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, renewed the motion which had been pending at the adjournment the day before for reconsidering a resolution, offered by Mr. Grinnell, of Massachusetts, respecting the mode of disposing of the plates, &c. of the Exploring Expedition. The motion to reconsider having prevailed, yeas 78, nays 51—

Mr. D. offered the following as a substitute; on which he demanded the pravious question:

Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed to inquire as to the best mode of disposing of the maps, charts, plates, and other materials belonging to the United States, connected with the late Exploring Expedition, with reference to the hepublication of such works upon the subject as may be the cheapest and best for the country; and that said committee in guire further whether any private use has been made of any of these maps, plates, charts, &c. not authorized by Congress; and to inquire also whether any sale or grant of copyright has been made to any person; and if so, under what law such sale or grant has been made.

Alabama, was killed at Raymond, Mississippi, by Jeremiah B. Granberry. Dr. Ball had been sent by the Governor of Massissippi recognised the requisition for the delivery of Granberry, who was under indictment in Barbour country, Alabama. The Governor of Mississippi recognised the requisitions, and on Saturday, when the surrender, Granberry proposed that they should walk out, as he wished to find whether a horse had been sent for him to ride. Dr. Ball walked arm and arm with indown stairs. When they had thus passed out of the court house six or eight feet, Granberry, in the presence of several persons, drew a pistol from his left-hand coat pocket, and, pressing it against the side or breast of Dr. B., fired. Dr. B. died in about one minute and a half after receiving the wound. Granberry then attempted to escape, but was pursued and re-arrested, and placed in close confinement.

The stables of Gen. HARVIE, near Richmond, Va., were consumed by fire Wednesday morning, about 4 o'clock, and with them 16 horses and mules. No doubt is entertained, we understand, that the stables were set on fire.— Whig.